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Snow



SNOW IN MICHIGAN/parents and teenagers take to the road for a day at Caberfae in the Manistee National Forest where novices snowplow their way down gentle slopes and jumpers soar through space, gracefully poised for their return to earth.

SNOW IN NEW ENGLAND/a tent village mushrooms at the foot of Tuckerman Ravine in the White Mountain National Forest to shelter the daring youngsters and oldsters who spend the day plunging in sharp parallel turns down the almost perpendicular headwall of Mount Washington.

SNOW IN CALIFORNIA/in the Eldorado National Forest mothers show their little girls the intricacies of a stem Christy while the boys lead dad a merry chase with hipswinging turns.

SNOW IN OREGON/skiers at Timberline Lodge in the Mount Hood National Forest ride the Magic Mile chairlift high up Mount Hood to Silcox Shelter and then point their skis down, the silence of flight broken only by the "swoosh" of flying snow as they check their speed.

SNOW IN THE ROCKIES/western Colorado skiers rise before dawn to trek cross-country through unbroken powder snow in the Gunnison and White River National Forests, gliding down steep slopes and in their wake leaving ripples of snow.

SNOW ALL OVER THE COUNTRY/skiers of all abilities and ages, eagerly anticipating the first downhill flight, slip into ski boots, fasten their bindings, and ride the slopes and trails of the National Forests—America's winter playgrounds.

The Forest Service and Skiing

Just about as soon as the American public learned to say *sitzmark* and located Lake Placid on the map during the Winter Olympics of 1932, the Forest Service started clearing ski slopes. Some of today's best known ski areas were located in the thirties by Forest Service recreation experts who helped lay out trails and construction sites for lodges, ski lifts, and other facilities so that all were compatible with other forest uses.

Today the National Forests offer some of the best skiing in the country. Over 200 ski areas, including more than 80 percent of the major ski areas in the West, are located entirely or partially on National Forest land. Well-designed and carefully managed to meet Forest Service safety requirements, these winter playgrounds have been built by businessmen, civic groups, and State agencies, and are operated under forest-use permits.

Safety has always been a basic consideration of the Forest Service in administering its ski areas, and many groups cooperate in providing safety training and development for skiers of all ages and abilities. Ski area operators employ professional instructors. The U.S. Ski Association and its many

regional divisions sponsor programs that develop good skiers and prepare them for competitive events that range from children's races to the Olympics.

Paid and volunteer ski patrols—most of them members of the National Ski Patrol—are also employed by National Forest ski area operators. Patrolmen mark hazards such as rocks and holes on the slopes and trails, help skiers in trouble on the hills, and reform the schussboomer who careens down the hill out of control. At the end of the day these men and women, trained in winter first aid, make a final sweep of all ski runs to see that no one is left out overnight.

At many National Forest ski areas, large displays show ski runs, their degree of difficulty, and current snow conditions. With a quick glance, the skier can tell which runs are his speed, whether they are icy or covered deep with powder, and whether they are open or closed.

Recently the Forest Service and four national ski associations cooperatively devised and adopted a series of standard national ski area signs showing the degree of difficulty of ski runs as well as other information helpful to the skier. During a 2-year transition period, two sets of signs will be used on the National Forests-one includes the existent signs posted on ski trails; the other is a new set of five signs designed for international use. At the end of the transition period, all winter sports areas should be using the new set. All the signs in use at ski areas throughout the National Forests are shown inside this booklet and on the back cover. They should become a part of the visual vocabulary of every skier or would-be skier.







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Men in Green Parkas

Winter sports can be stimulating and healthful—and they can be dangerous. To insure the safety of the winter visitor, Forest Service Snow Rangers are on duty at many of the heavily used ski areas. These men in green parkas and black ski pants work closely with ski area operators, ski schools, and ski patrols.

Usually the Snow Ranger is among the first to ride the lift, checking the loading point, the landing platform, and the unloading ramp. He notes the safety devices on the lifts: the brakes that prevent backrolling when the chair stops for any reason, the automatic cutoff at the top of the rope tow to prevent the skier from tangling with the motor. He makes sure a ski patrol is on duty, and sometimes serves on the patrol during his nonwork days. And he is constantly on the alert for dangerous snow buildup.

Snow avalanche control in the United States started in 1937 at Alta, Utah. This community, once famed as a brawling mining camp, had become even more famous to skiers because of its location in Little Cottonwood Canyon in the Wasatch National Forest. Here was a valley of exciting ski terrain that for 6 months each year was covered with dry powder snow—the skier's dream. But here also was a valley with a devastating avalanche record. Alta had been nearly obliterated in 1874 when a tremendous snowslide killed more than 60 people. In the next 35 years, 67 others met the white death.

Development of Alta as a ski resort was contingent on taming the avalanche; so the Forest Service set out to do it. Snow Rangers studied the terrain, measured snow depths, and charted winds. They watched where and how the snow built to avalanche

proportions, and they found ways to precipitate slides. They learned to ski them down by crossing high up on steep slopes until they triggered a slide, to shoot them down with recoilless rifles loaned by the Army or the National Guard, and to blast with hand-placed explosives.

Latest development is the avalauncher—a projectile propelled by compressed air, with a delayed fuse which lights automatically so that the can of explosives goes off after it hits the snow. Simple and surefire, the avalauncher is used not only by Snow Rangers but also by ski area operators.

Today, avalanches manmade to order mean safe skiing.

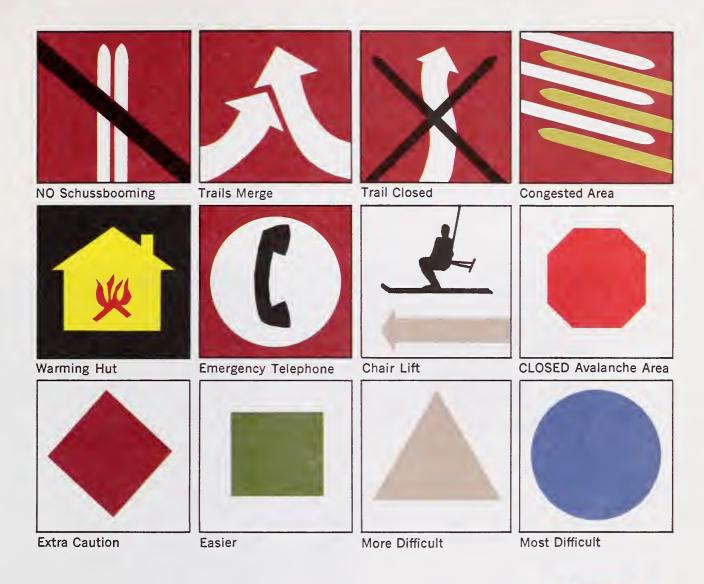
Know These Signs-They Will Help You Enjoy Your National Forest Skiing



The 12 current national ski area signs and the five new international signs shown here may be cut out and carried with you on your next ski trip. The simple shapes and bright colors are easily recognized even by the skier moving at high speed, his vision blurred by flying snow. Quick recognition of the signs will help to avert accidents by warning you what to expect.

The signs showing the relative degree of difficulty of ski runs at each ski area are posted at the beginning of trails and at intersections. The "Closed" and "Caution" signs are self-explanatory, and should be heeded at all times.

Learn these signs, and ski the National Forests safely!



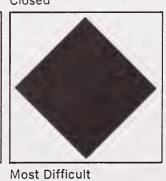
NEW INTERNATIONAL SKI SIGNS











Know These Signs—Enjoy Your National Forest Skiing

Clip this page and carry it with you until you can recognize these signs instantly.

The Skier's Courtesy Code

- 1. Ski under control.
- 2. When skiing downhill and overtaking another skier, avoid the skier below.
- 3. When meeting another skier in traversing the slope, pass to the right.
- 4. Do not stop where you will obstruct a trail or the loading or unloading area of lift, and do not stop where you cannot be seen from above.
- 5. When entering a trail or slope from a side or intersecting trail, check for approaching downhill skiers.
- 6. When standing, check for approaching downhill skiers before resuming run.
- 7. When walking or climbing in a ski area, wear skis and keep to the side of the trail or slope.
- 8. Wear ski-retaining devices.
- Keep off closed trails and posted areas; observe traffic signs and other regulations of the area.



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- 8. Wear ski-retaining devices.
- 9. Keep off closed trails and posted areas; observe traffic signs and other regulations of the area.





Directory of Ski Areas on National Forests

The ski areas located in National Forests across the country are listed below by States. Requests for information about specific areas should be addressed to the Supervisor of the appropriate National Forest at the headquarters location given.

LIFTS Platter, Tram. SKI AREA NATIONAL FOREST FOREST HEADQUARTERS Rope J- or T-bar Gondola LODGING **ALASKA** Yes Alyeska_____ Chugach_____ Anchorage_____ 0 0 **ARIZONA** Arizona Snow Bowl __ Coconino_____ Flagstaff_____ 0 Νo Mount Lemmon ___ Coronado ___ Tucson ____ 0 Νo 0 Sports Area. Williams____ Kaibab____ Williams____ 0 No **CALIFORNIA** Alpine Meadows ____ Tahoe _____ Nevada City _____ 0 Yes Blue Ridge_____ Angeles____ Pasadena____ 0 2 0 Yes Cedar Pass_____ Modoc_____ Alturas_____ China Peak Sierra Fresno Fresno Yes 2 2 0 Coppervale_____ Lassen____ Susanville____ Dodge Ridge _____ Stanlslaus _____ Sonora ____ 5 Ω Yes Echo Summit_____ Eldorado_____ Placerville_____ 0 No Granlibakken_____ Tahoe_____ Nevada City____ Yes Ω 0 Green Valley Snow San Bernardino ___ San Bernardino ___ Bowl. Heavenly Valley 1___ Eldorado_____ Placerville_____ 2 13 Yes Holiday Hill*_____ Angeles_____ Pasadena____ 0 Yes 3 Horse Mountain___ Six Rivers____ Eureka____ 0 0 0 Nο June Mountain____ Inyo_____ Bishop____ 2 0 Yes 3 Kratka Ridge ____ Angeles ___ Pasadena ____ 4 0 0 No Mammouth Inyo_____ Bishop____ Yes Mountain. Moonridge*____ San Bernardino___ San Bernardino___ Mount Abel____ Los Padres____ Santa Barbara___ No 0 0 0 Mount Baldy _____ Angeles ____ Pasadena _____ Yes Mount Reba_____ Stanislaus____ Sonora____ Mount Shasta Ski Shasta-Trinity ___ Redding____ 0 Yes 0 4 0 Yes Bowl Yes Mount Waterman ___ Angeles ____ Pasadena ____ 0 Peddler Hill_____ Eldorado____ Placerville_____ Plumas_Eureka Ski Plumas_____ Quincy_____ Nο 0 0 0 0 Yes Powder Bowl _____ Tahoe ____ Nevada City____ 2 0 0 Yes Shirley Meadows--- Sequoia---- Porterville----- Sierra Ski Ranch--- Eldorado----- Placerville-----No 0 0 0 2 0 Yes

^{*}Custom (artificial) snow.

¹ Heavenly Valley partially located in Nevada.

SKI AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Rope	Platter, Pema, J- er T-bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola	LODGING
Snow Forest*	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	5	1	1	0	Yes
Snow Summit*	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	6	0	2	0	Yes
Snow Valley*			5	0	3	0	Yes
Squaw Valley			0	6	18	2	Yes
Stover			1	1	0	0	Yes
Table Mountain			5	3	0	0	Yes
Yuba Ski Land			2	0	0	0	No
Sugar Bowl		*	2	1	4	1	Yes
Boreal Ridge		· ·	2	3	3	0	No
COLORADO							
Arapaho Basin	Arapaho	Golden	0	5	. 3	0	Yes
Aspen Mountain			0	1	7	0	Yes
Aspen Highlands	White River	Glenwood Springs_	0	5	5	0	Yes
Berthoud Pass	Arapaho	Golden	0	1	1	0	Yes
Breckenridge			0	5	3	0	Yes
Buttermilk Moun- tain		Glenwood Springs_	0	1	4	0	Yes
Cooper Hill	San Isabel	Pueblo	0	3	0	0	No
Crested Butte	Gunnison	Gunnison	0	2	2	1	Yes
Geneva Basin	Pike	Colorado Springs	0	3	1	0	No
Lake Eldora	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	0	3	1	0	No
Loveland Basin	Arapaho	Golden	1	1	3	0	No
Loveland Valley			1	1	1	0	No
Monarch			0	1	2	0	No
Mount Werner			0	2	5	0	Yes
Pikes Peak			1	2	0	0	No
Powderhorn		Delta	0	1	1	0	No
Purgatory	San Juan	Durango	1	1	2	0	No
Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs_	0	0	7	0	Yes
Stoner Ski Area	San Juan	Durango	1	2	0	0	No
Sunlight	White River	Glenwood Springs_	0	1	2	0	No
Vail	White River	Glenwood Springs_	0	2	7	2	Yes
Winter Park	Arapaho	Golden	0	2	6	0	Yes
Wolf Creek	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	1	3	0	0	No
IDAH0		,					
Bear Gulch	Targhee	St. Anthony	2	1	1	0	No
Bogus Basin	Boise	Boise	4	2	3	0	No
Brundage Moun- tain		. McCall	1	1	1	0	No
Hit Mountain	Payette	McCall	1	0	1	0	No
Lookout Pass	•		4	2	0	0	No
Magic Mountain			3	2	0	0	No

^{*}Custom (artificial) snow.

			211 10				
SKI AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Rope	Platter, Pema, J- or T-bar	Chair	Tram, Gendela	LODGING
North-South	St Ine	St Maries	2	1	0	0	No
Payette Lakes			1	1	0	0	No
Pine Basin			2	2	0	0	No
Pomerelle	-	-	2	1	1	0	No
Schweitzer Basin			2	3	4	0	Yes
Skyline		•	1	2	1	0	No
Soldier Mountain			1	2	0	0	No
Sun Valley			0	2	10	0	Yes
	Sawtooth	IWIN Falls	U	2	10	U	res
MICHIGAN							
Chatham	Hiawatha	Escanaba	1	0	0	0	No
Caberfae	Manistee	Cadillac	16	6	2	0	No
Indian Head	Ottawa	Ironwood	2	2	1	0	No
The Big M	Manistee	Cadillac	8	1	1	0	No
Thunder Bowl	Hiawatha	Escanaba	2	0	0	0	No
MINNESOTA							
Giant's Ridge	Superior	Duluth	3	1	0	0	Yes
Lookout Mountain			7	0	1	0	No
Shingobee	· ·		1	0	0	0	No
MONTANA							
Z bar T	Deerlodge	Butte	0	2	0	0	No
Big Mountain			0	2	2	0	Yes
Bridger Bowl			0	2	2	0	No
Corona Lake			2	0	0	0	No
Grassy Mountain			1	1	0	0	No
Kings Hill			2	3	0	0	No
Lost Trail			2	1	0	0	No
Missoula Snow Bowl_			4	2	1	0	No
Red Lodge			2	2	2	0	Yes
Rainy Mountain		_	0	1	1	0	No
Turner Mountain			1	1	0	0	No
		•	2	0	0	0	No
Wraith Hill	-		1	2	0	0	No
Teton Pass					0	0	
Marshal	L010	Missoula	2	2	U	0	Yes
NEVADA							
Lee Canyon	Toiyabe	Reno	1	1	1	0	No
Slide Mountain	Toiyabe	Reno	0	0	3	0	No
Ward Mountain	Humboldt	Elko	1	0	0	0	No
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Mt. Attitash	White Mountain	Laconia	0	1	1	0	No
Loon Mountain	White Mountain	Laconia	0	0	2	1	No
Mittersil			0	2	1	0	Yes

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SKI AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Rope	Platter, Poma, J- or T-bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola	LODGING
Tuckerman Ravine	White Mountain	Laconia	0	0	0	0	Yes
Waterville Valley	White Mountain	Laconia	0	3	4	0	Yes
Wildcat Mountain	White Mountain	Laconia	0	2	1	1	No
NEW MEXICO							
Red River	Carson	. Taos	0	3	1	0	Yes
Sandia	Cibola	Albuquerque	1	2	1	0	No
Santa Fe Ski Basin	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	0	1	1	0	No
Sierra Blanca	Lincoln	Alamogordo	0	3	1	1	Yes
Sipapu	Carson	Taos	0	2	0	0	Yes
Taos Ski Valley			0	4	2	0	Yes
Ski Cloudcroft	Lincoln	Alamogordo	0	2	0	0	No
OREGON							
Anthony Lakes	Wallowa- Whitman.	Baker	1	2	1	0	No
Arbuckle Mountain	Umatilla	Pendleton	1	0	0	0	No
Bachelor Butte	Deschutes	Bend	3	2	3	0	Yes
Cooper Spur	Mount Hood	Portland	2	0 .	0	0	No
Hoodoo Ski Bowl	Willamette	Eugene	3	0	3	0	Yes
Hood River Meadows.	Mount Hood	Portland	2	1	3	0	No
Mount Ashland	Rogue River	Medford	1	3	1	0	No
Multopor-Skibowl	Mount Hood	Portland	7	1	4	0	No
Spout Springs	Umatilla	Pendleton	3	2	2	0	Yes
Summit	Mount Hood	Portland	3	1	0	0	No
Taft Mountain			2	0	0	0	No
Timberline	Mount Hood	Portland	5	2	3	2	Yes
			_			''snowc	
Tomahawk			2	1	0	0	No
Warner Canyon			1	1	0	0	No
Willamette Pass	Willamette	Eugene	4	1	0	0	No
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Stewart Slope	Black Hills	Custer	0	3	1	0	No
UTAH							
Alta	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	5	0	5	0	Yes
Beaver Mountain	Cache	Logan	1	1	2	0	No
Blue Mountain	Manti-LaSal	Price	0	1	0	0	. No
Brian Head		•	0	1	1	0	Yes
Brighton		•	0	2	3	0	Yes
Grizzly Ridge			1	1	0	0	No
Little Mountain			2	0	0	0	No
Snow Basin		_	0	1	4	0	No
Solltude			0	1	3	0	Yes
Snowland	Manti-LaSal	. Price	1	0	0	0	No

		_					_
SKI AREA	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Rope	Platter, Poma, J- or T-bar	Chair	Tram, Gondola	LODGING
VERMONT							
Big Bromley	Green Mountain	. Rutland	0	6	3	0	No
Carinthia			1	1	0	0	No
Glen Ellen	Green Mountain	Rutland	0	1	3	0	No
Haystack Mountain	Green Mountain	. Rutland	0	3	3	0	Yes
Mount Snow			1	0	4	7	Yes
Sugarbush Valley	Green Mountain	Rutland	0	1	4	1	Yes
WASHINGTON							
Alpental	Snoqualmie	Seattle	6	0	3	0	No
Crystal Mountain			7	1	4	0	Yes
Hyak	Wenatchee	. Wenatchee	7	2	2	0	No
Leavenworth	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	3	0	0	0	No
Loup Loup	Okanogan	Okanogan	3	1	0	0	No
Mission Ridge	Wenatchee	. Wenatchee	3	0	3	0	No
Mount Baker	Mount Baker	. Bellingham	5	0	4	0	Yes
Pilchuck	Mount Baker	Bellingham	5	2	2	0	No
Ski Acres	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	16	0	4	0	No
Snoqualmie Summit.	Snoqualmie	Seattle	14	4	4	0	Yes
Stevens Pass	Snoqualmie	. Seattle	14	0	5	0	Yes
White Pass	· ·		1	1	3	0	Yes
WISCONSIN							
Perkinstown	Chequamegon	Park Falls	3	0	0	0	No
Sheltered Valley	_		_	1	0	0	No
Paul Bunyan			3	1	0	0	No
WYOMING							
Antelope Butte	Bighorn	Sheridan	O.	1	0	0	No
Fortification Mtn	_		1	1	0	0	No
Happy Jack		Laramie	2	1	0	0	No
Jackson Hole		Jackson	0	0	3	1	Yes
Meadowlark Lake	Bighorn	. Sheridan	0	2	0	0	No
Medicine Bow			0	3	0	0	No
Snowy Range			0	1	0	0	No
Sinks Canyon			1	0	0	0	No
Sleeping Glant	Shoshone	Cody	2	1	0	0	No
Snow King			2	1 0	0	0	No Yes

Ski Trails for the Future



Back when the Forest Service started clearing slopes there were probably 50,000 skiers in the country. Today there are an estimated $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, and over half of them visit the National Forests each winter. Their numbers are increasing and, in some parts of the country, more ski resorts are needed. Where there is overcrowding on ski slopes and trails, there is always danger of collision. Long lines at the lifts usually mean impatient skiers ready to take chances to get more rides.

Skiing is growing in popularity so rapidly and steadily that the Forest Service must keep close check on the use and capacities of existing areas and the feasibility of expanding them. At the same time, the Service is constantly on the lookout for sites where new skiing facilities could be developed. Once a potential site has been located Forest Service recreation experts study the terrain, the snow records for several years past, and existing and probable transportation routes, and estimate the use the area might get if developed for skiing.

When it is determined that additional ski facilities are needed in a locality, and a site has been found, the Forest Service usually issues a prospectus outlining the minimum requirements for development and asks for proposals. Concessioners are awarded permits only after they have proved their ability to install the necessary facilities and to manage the business as a service to skiers.

Machine made snow is bringing skiing to parts of the country where the real stuff seldom falls. But machines require below-freezing weather, water, and compressed air—all adding up to an expensive operation.

The Forest Service is helping industries in the search for snow substitutes. On the



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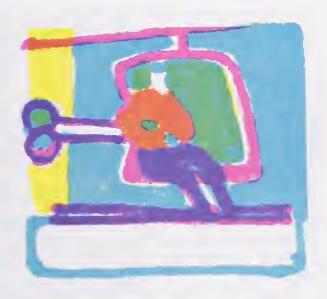


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short sawdust ski slope set up on University of Georgia land, experimenters found wet sawdust mighty slow, but a light layer of dry sawdust remedied that, and with a sawmill nearby they didn't have to wait for a change in weather. Sawdust will probably never be used for long ski runs, but it is good on practice slopes and for summer conditioning.

Also in keeping up with demand, the Forest Service is encouraging development of cross-country ski trails. Many skiers, finding slopes and lifts too crowded, have reverted to the oldtime joys of skiing up hill and down, following trails through snow-laden trees, and making their way over unbroken snows along scenic ridges.



America's Winter Playgrounds

Although skiing is the most popular of the many winter sports found in the National Forests, there is fun for all. On separate hills little folk try out new sleds and spin over the crust on flying saucers. On frozen lakes youthful people of all ages cut figure eights and zip over the ice with arms flying and skates flashing in the sun. Undaunted by the cold, fishermen cut holes in the ice, put up little huts or windbreaks for protection, and hopefully watch their lines. Summer sailors find greater challenge and speed in iceboating. Other visitors to these winter playgrounds enjoy tobogganing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, dogsled racing, and sleigh riding.

More and more American families, skilled or not in winter sports, are finding fun and relaxation in the outdoors when deep snows and glistening ice crystals turn the forests into green and white wonderlands. A day or an afternoon in the cold fresh air, tramping through the snow and perhaps even engaging in a rousing snowball fight, are healthful and stimulating. And the cares of the workaday world quickly fade before the freshness of an unbroken stretch of snow, the beauty of snowladen trees etched against a steel-blue sky.

Then when the snows turn dark with evening's long shadows, it's time to relax in the lodge before a great open fire. It's time to ski again the trails conquered in the day, to laugh at the spills and the snowballs that missed, and to marvel again at the beauty of the white-blanketed world. It's time, too, to plan for the next day, the next week, and even the next year, for the call of the snow is in the blood of those who have raced against the wind, or tramped through the silent woods.









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FS-515523



Ski Slopes Have Other Uses

The National Forests are lands of many uses. They are lands of trees from which come wood for skis and pulp for paper, rayon, and plastics. They are lands of high-country ranges on which sheep and cattle graze, supplying meat for the table and wool for sweaters.

They are lands which produce water to turn the turbines for power, fill the irrigation ditches for farmers, and supply the household. They are lands of lakes and streams where fish are plentiful, and on these lands much of the big game of the country finds food and shelter during part of the year.

These lands in the National Forest System, covering 186 million acres in 41 States and Puerto Rico, are for all Americans to use and enjoy whether they picnic, hike into the wilderness, camp, swim, watch the scudding clouds, or ski.

Such are the Nation's 154 National Forests—lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under a policy of multiple use management to produce high-level, sustained yields of water, wood, wildlife, forage, and recreation.

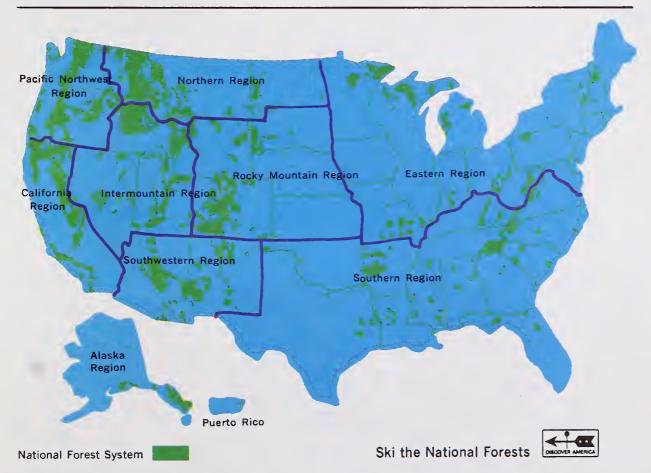
Recreational skiing fits naturally into this multiple use picture. The snow which makes it possible is the same snow that melts and sinks into the ground, helping to provide year round water for industrial, farm, and home use. Roads built to harvest timber may provide access to what could be first-rate ski areas. Wild and some domestic animals find grasses and other vegetation on ski slopes and trails after the winter snows have gone. And the ski lifts climbing toward mountaintops and splendid panoramic views, as well as the comfortable lodges and high mountain trails, offer outdoor recreation as attractive to the summer visitor as to the winter vacationist . . .

who impatiently waits from one season to the next for that breathless moment when he stands again on top of the world and points his skis down.

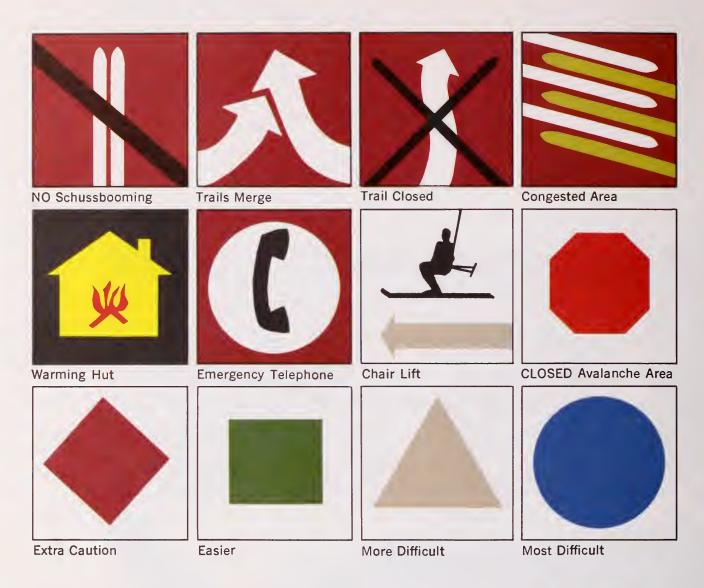
Information

For detailed information on other National Forest recreation activities, see the map below for the name of the Forest Service region you are interested in, and address your query to Regional Forester, Forest Service:

Alaska Region	Post Office Box 1628 Juneau, Alaska 99801	Intermountain Region	324 25th Street Ogden, Utah 84401
Pacific Northwest Region	Post Office Box 3623 Portland, Oreg. 97208	Rocky Mountain Region	Federal Center, Bldg. 85 Denver, Colo. 80225
California Region	630 Sansome Street San Francisco, Calif. 94111	Southwestern Region	517 Gold Avenue SW. Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101
Northern Region	Federal Building Missoula, Mont. 59801	Eastern Region	633 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wis. 53203
		Southern Region	1720 Peachtree Road NW. Atlanta, Georgia 30309



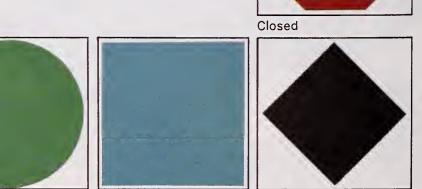
This booklet is one of a series on the many uses and benefits of the water, timber, wildlife, forage, and recreation resources of the National Forest System. Others are Wilderness, Camping, Timber, Backpacking in the National Forest Wilderness, Trees of the Forest, The National Grasslands Story, and National-Forest Vacations.



NEW INTERNATIONAL SKI SIGNS



Most Difficult



Know These Signs-Enjoy Your National Forest Skiing

Easiest

Caution

More Difficult